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BOSTRICHIDAE (COLEOPTERA) 7: A NEW XYLOTHRIPS FROM CHINA

By HANS REICHARDT^{1, 2}

Study of the Bostrichidae in the collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoology has revealed an interesting new Chinese species of the Old World genus *Xylothrips* Lesne. Very few bostrichids have been reported from China, so that this new species is an interesting addition to the family. Details of synonymy and distribution of two of the previously described species of *Xylothrips* are given by Chûjô (1958); the third, a previously described species, is the enigmatic *X. geoffroyi* (Montrouiser), known only from the type-specimen (Lesne, 1900:626) and a subsequently collected female (Chûjô, 1961:5), both from New Caledonia. Lack of knowledge of this species precludes its inclusion in the key presented below.

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² Number 6 in this series of articles appeared in Rev. Bras. Ent. 11:37-42.

Xylothrips cathaicus Reichardt, NEW SPECIES

(Figs. 1-2)

Description of female. Prothorax and elytra reddish-brown, the latter darkened at apex; head dark brown, almost black; anterior legs with reddish-brown coxae, trochanters and basal $\frac{3}{4}$ of femora; tibiae and apices of femora of anterior legs as well as the median and posterior legs dark brown; abdomen dark brown, with last segment somewhat reddish. *Head* as in other species of the genus, with dense, yellow pubescence on front; antennae 10-segmented, with three apical segments (club) typically much longer than wide. *Pronotum* wider than long, widest behind the middle; anterior angles ending in a strong hook; anterior half densely and sharply denticulate, the denticules being much larger laterally; posterior and lateral parts of pronotum very sparsely punctate; covered anteriorly and laterally with yellow pubescence; ridges at sides of basal half only vaguely indicated. *Elytra* very indistinctly punctate-rugose, including apical declivity; suture elevated at declivity; sides of declivity limited by four very weak and rounded, impunctate tubercles on each side, the lower one touching lateral margin, but distinctly separated from it, as in *religiosus*. Ventral side of thorax and abdomen very densely punctate and shortly pubescent. *Measurements:* length, 6.3-7.6 mm.; width, 2.75-3.2 mm.

Male unknown.

Examined material. CHINA: *Hopeh*, Peiping, G. Liu col. (holotype ♀ and 1 paratype ♀, Museum of Comparative Zoology n. 31194); *Honan*, Kaifeng, IV.1932, G. Liu col. (2 paratypes ♀, Museum of Comparative Zoology n. 31194; 1 paratype ♀, Departamento de Zoologia, São Paulo, Brazil).

Discussion. The basilateral ridges of the pronotum are an important character for proper identification of *Xylothrips* in Lesne's generic key (1900:474). These ridges are only vaguely indicated in *cathaicus*, but there is no doubt about the generic placement of the species, since all the other characters agree with those of the type-species, *X. flavipes* (Illiger). *X. cathaicus* is easily distinguished from *flavipes* because the apical ridge of the declivity is not connected to the apico-lateral border of the elytra. *X. religiosus* agrees with *cathaicus* in this character, but the marginal tubercles of *religiosus* declivity are well developed, and the declivity itself is deeply foveolate, especially on its upper part. In *cathaicus* the marginal tubercles are very weakly developed, and the declivity is indistinctly punctured. In *flavipes*, the declivity and its marginal tubercles are sculptured as in *religiosus*.

X. cathaicus is the only species of the genus presently known from China. The only other species of *Xylothrips* on the Asian mainland is *flavipes*, which is restricted to India and Southeast Asia.

The three better known species of *Xylothrips* can be distinguished as follows:

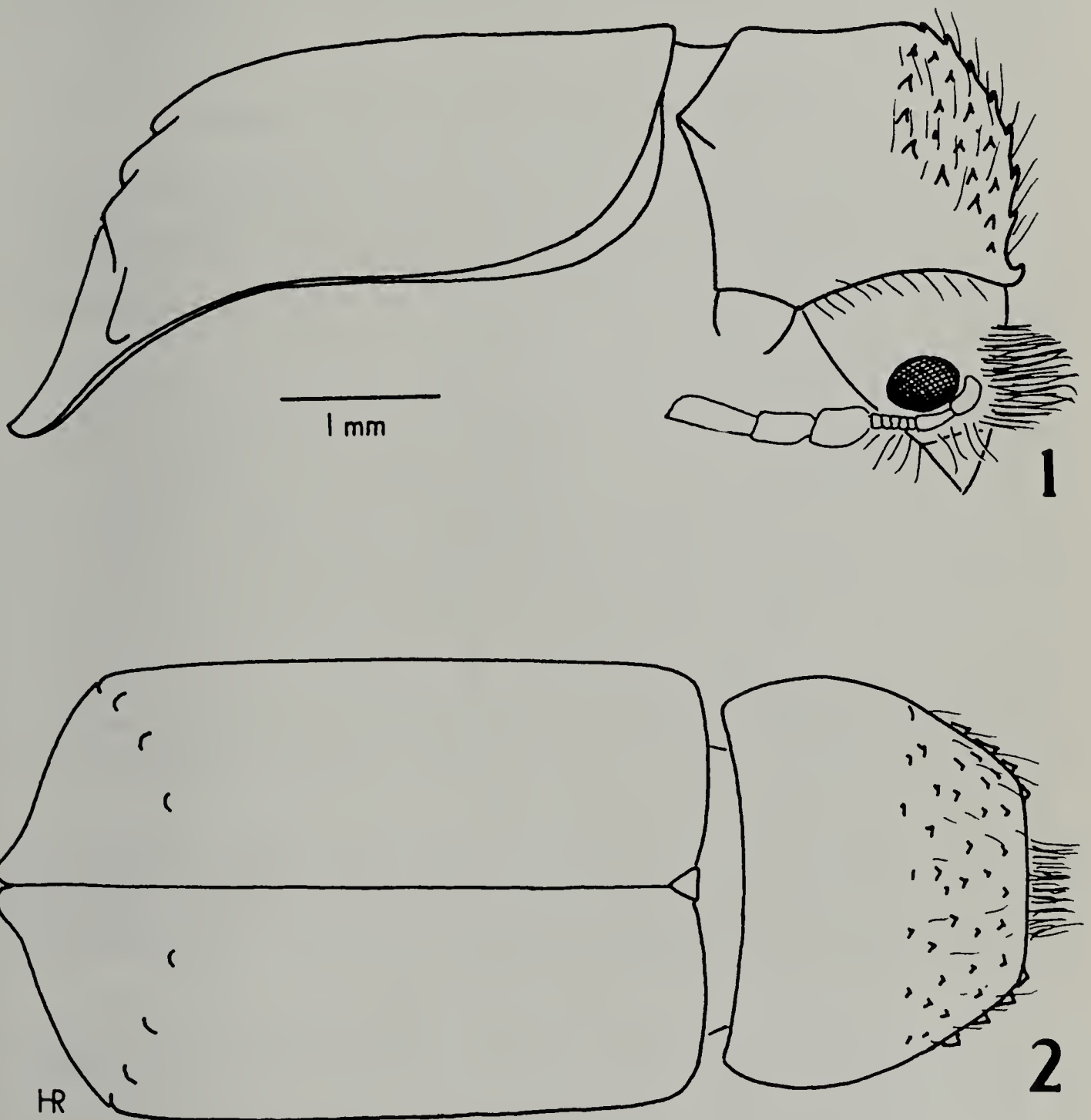
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|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. | Apical declivity of elytra ridged at lower half of lateral border and ridge completely fused into apico-lateral border----- | FLAVIPES (Illiger) |
| | Apical declivity of elytra ridged as in <i>flavipes</i> , but ridge short and not connected to apico-lateral border----- | 2 |
| 2. | Tubercles of elytral declivity well developed; declivity deeply foveolate----- | RELIGIOSUS (Boisduval) |
| | Tubercles of elytral declivity very poorly developed; declivity indistinctly punctured----- | CATHAICUS, n. sp. |

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FIGURES 1-2. *Xylothrips cathaicus*, new species, holotype. 1—lateral view. 2—dorsal view.